

DAILY DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
THIRD STREET,
Eastside, between Market and Jefferson streets.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE—All advertisements of Public Meetings, Masonic, Odd Fellows', &c., are charged fifty cents per square of ten inches, and twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Religious, Domestic, Social, &c., Notices of less than one or less, are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

Advertisements published in the morning paper, inserted in the evening cost half price.

ALL TRANSACT. ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN

ONE MONTH.

For President,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electoral Ticket.

For the State at large—**RON. ELIJAH HISE,**

and First District—**R. D. GHOULSON.**

Second — **JOHN P. DEVEREUX.**

Third — **JOHN A. FINN.**

Fourth — **TIMOLEON CRAVENS.**

Fifth — **BERIAH MAGOFFIN.**

Sixth — **B. M. REED.**

Seventh — **R. W. WOOLLEY.**

Eighth — **R. H. STANTON.**

Ninth — **HIRAM KELSEY.**

TUESDAY, — JULY 1, 1856.

We long ago predicted that the policy of the opposition would be to run two candidates, one North, and one South. The opposition in the free States had one all-absorbing idea, that would swallow up every other issue. It was hostility to the South. There could be no compromise on that subject. The leaders would ready sell out; but the ruse failed amongst the masses of their party in that latitude could not be controlled. So the brethren must affect to split, and become indig- nit. The South, too, could not openly join the politicians, and vote for a candidate pledged to abolition measures. Two tickets was the only policy. Indeed, circumstances forced the two, in spite of the craft and management of the demagogues. It is not expected by either of these factions of the opposition that its ticket will be elected by the people; but if they can throw the election into the House, there will be one of the most happy opportunities for intrigue and management that has been seen since the existence of this Republic. The interests at stake would be immense, and the means of corruption in proportion. The game now to be played is obvious. These two wings of the opposition to the Democratic party must keep up a wrangling courtship; each indirectly, and sometimes directly, assisting the other. Insidiously they must assimilate in their tone and their objects, until the difference of sentiments and objects fades away. They have already enough that is common to build up a union of fair proportions. The Black Republicans North hate the Democratic party; so do the Know-Nothings South. The Republicans denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; so do the Southern Know-Nothings. The Black Republicans hate Douglas, Pierce, and Buchanan; so do the Know-Nothings. The Black Republicans publish and mourn over the wrongs of the free states in Kansas; so do the Southern Know-Nothings. The Republicans magnify the fault of Brooks upon Sumner into a great national crime; so do the Southern Know-Nothings. In fact the Fillmore men South are disposed to help the Black Republicans in all their complaints against the Democratic party. They agree at the North are ill-used people, and that if Lincoln is elected he will do them no injustice, but it will protect them from the multiplied wrongs that they have suffered from the sinful majority. These friendly endorsements from Southern Know-Nothings will be duly appre- ciated in the North, and set down to the credit of the Black Republicans of the free states. They will not overlook these marks of sympathy. It requires a good deal of craft to manage this affair; but on the stand, the eager desire for spoils will mitigate of sins, and render a union otherwise, quite possible, if not easy. The times are pregnant with strange incidents, quite possible, if not easy. The last of power is omnipotent, and to rule America can't be given up for any foolish regard for political objects of America, and getting the spoils, are the sensible objects that will overrule anti-slavery influence, &c.

One point of interest now between these Northern and Southern factions is, to establish the *intense cordial*, or *intense amorous*, by fourth of March, 1857, if their two candidates be gotten into the House. It will be a source some amusement to watch the courtship between them. The Northern party will be called to take the Know-Nothings of the South for their protection, as they will be harmless disposed to thwart any of their purposes. The Virginians will not be particular, as his record and present efforts show, and we presume he speaks the sentiments of the brethren in this latitude, the anti-slavery wing has the votes, the influence, and will secure the great political objects they have in view by the coalition; whilst they will be accommodating in spending a little ammunition upon the Pope and foreigners.

We think the game now to be played is very obvious. The Democracy North are to be assailed by the Black Republicans, under the lead of Fremont, and South by the Know-Nothings, under the lead of Fillmore. It is the only chance. A common ticket could not succeed; but it is hoped that the two may prevent election by the people; in, the mean time, a good understanding can be had for a union in the House of Representatives of Washington. We call upon the Democracy of Kentucky to prevent such a result. Our cause is the States to be used in this unhappy coalition. Kentucky is to be made one of the stepping stones which the anti-slavery crusade can be carried.

She is to cast her vote so as to throw the election into the present Congress; and there is nothing what such a body will do. There is one way to defeat their purpose. Give the vote to Buchanan and Breckinridge. Let us desert her sister States of the South in this emergency.

We believe this old Commonwealth will do her next November as certainly as the day comes. She knows that she now owes her safety to a Democratic Senate and President. She can easily herself, for the next four years, by placing a Democratic President in the chair; and will she absurdly not do it? No one can fore- see, with certainty, what may occur, if the election into the present House of Representatives, calls for vigilance and action. Let every man do his duty promptly. Kentucky must be allowed, by any means, to suffer at this time.

There never was an occasion so pregnant with important events.

It is to be determined next November, whether government shall be kept on the old republican, or put into reckless revolutionary hands, to encounter a dark and stormy future, of which cannot see the end. A Northern

republican sectional dynasty with a creed incompatible with the existence of the southern party has started up a feud of religion. These two agitations are into each other's hands, and the success of one will be a signal for the inauguration of all strifes and pestilence of both factions. Will sensible men run any risk for the mere party?

We have no apprehensions of the result, unless friends of the Union and constitution realize their duty, and sleep upon their post. It is our fault, Democrats, if Kentucky is wanting in November. Let the truth be disseminated. Let no voter be deceived by the information that a wise exercise of suffrage requires. Be up and doing; let us be lost.

Mr. Fillmore, in addressing the *Globe* of New York, said:

Though I now belong, sir, to the American party, which has grown out of the exigencies of the times, and then, I trust, of the mutual interest of sentiment between us which should alienate old friends.

Mr. Fillmore seems to think there is no great difference between his new party and the Old-Line Whigs. He must have little appreciation of his own position. He holds one sentiment that Old-Line Whigs certainly never asserted of their own party. It is that he could have no contrivance to send one issue of his paper to the old Whigs and another to old Jackson men. We are looking, some of these days, for a eulogy upon Gen. Jackson from his pen. He is a pretty fellow to undertake the righting of Jackson's wrongs. He who exhausted Billingsgate to abuse the Old Hen in his life, and has from time to time since his death spit his venom upon his grave, now whines pitifully over the pretended injustice done him thirty years ago by Mr. Buchanan. We had thought there were limits to the impudence of Geo. D. Prentiss, but we acknowledge our mistake.

Prentiss having stultified himself in his attempt to show that Buchanan had not done Mr. Clay injustice in the Clay and Jackson controversy, has now turned round, and, with a consistency in falsehood truly *Prentissian*, is attempting to show that it was Gen. Jackson who had cause to complain of him. What a pity it is that he could not so contrive it as to send one issue of his paper to the old Whigs and another to old Jackson men. We are looking, some of these days, for a eulogy upon Gen. Jackson from his pen. He is a pretty fellow to undertake the righting of Jackson's wrongs. He who exhausted Billingsgate to abuse the Old Hen in his life, and has from time to time since his death spit his venom upon his grave, now whines pitifully over the pretended injustice done him thirty years ago by Mr. Buchanan. We had thought there were limits to the impudence of Geo. D. Prentiss, but we acknowledge our mistake.

Whig Meeting.

Quite a respectable meeting of Old-Line Whigs took place in the Telegraph buildings last night. The room in which it was held was not large, but it was well filled. A. A. Gordon presided, and Mr. A. O. Brannon acted as secretary. After considerable discussion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint nine delegates to represent the Whig party of Louisville in the Old-Line Whig State Convention to be held in this city on the 3d inst. A committee was also appointed to provide suitable arrangements for the meeting of the State and National Conventions.

The Fillmoreites were quite active. An effort was made to instruct the delegates to cast their votes for Fillmore and Donaldson, but it was frowned down. We do not know the political proclivities of the Chairman, who has the appointment of the delegates, but we are sure that if those delegates represent the Whig sentiment of Louisville, they cannot cast their votes for Fillmore.

Prentiss says that Buchanan "on being summoned by Gen. Jackson as a witness, lyingly expressed a belief that Mr. Clay had been guilty of bargain and corruption."

We know of no stronger language in which to denounce this statement than to convert the author's name into an adjective, and call it a *Prentissite*. Mr. Buchanan expressed no such belief, and Mr. Clay announced himself perfectly satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's letter on the subject. This the editor of the Journal inadvertently admitted the other day.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. Thomas H. Bayly died on Monday afternoon last, of consumption, at his residence, in Acornae county, Va. The deceased was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and sustained a very high position in both political and social relations. He was a representative to Congress from the Acornae district for several years, and was elected to the present session, but in consequence of ill health occupied his seat but a few days in December.

Prentiss says that God we have independence enough to denounce anyone, no matter where or by whom committed.—*Journal*.

Prentiss means of course only those "atrocities" committed by persons who have not a "certain social position." They are only "deplorable occurrences" in his vocabulary. We are rather surprised that the fellow has the grace to thank God for anything; but when he thanks him for his "independence," the old saying will occur to most of his readers, that he is thankful for small favors.

Prentiss publishes a letter of Gen. Jackson in which he makes him use the following sentence:

"Tis to me a gross corruption, and I repeat it with honest indignation as I deserved."

For Heaven's sake, if you must forge letters upon the Old Hero, do forge them in decent grammar. Don't make the dead appear ridiculous in your efforts to slander the living.

DISCREPANCIES OF HISTORY.—When Sir Robert Walpole, so long prime minister of England, was sick, and his son proposed to read him for him, he answered, "read anything but history." For in history he had no faith. He had lived too long behind the scenes, and seen how really the real motives of actors in history were recorded to believe in what is commonly called history.

The editor of the Journal would, doubtless, in the Black-Republican triumph at the North, bring in his "history" with the Abolitionists, Recompies, and Harknesses, with the same dose of *truth* as the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

On the 2d of June, the Black Republicans of Cincinnati met to consider the formation of a new party, and the Black Republicans of the Free State of Ohio got for their efforts to resist the Abolitionists of the slave States, to be found in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Wonderful! The Democracy of Ohio notices these compliments to the Black Republicans from a journal in a slave State, and the pleasure manifested at the desertion of the German Democracy to the Abolition cause, against the Democratic party. Such are the thanks the Democrats of Ohio give for their efforts to resist the Abolitionists of the slave States. We assure them that the Journal doesn't represent Kentucky in this matter. Few that are not misled, of any party, endorse these efforts of the subject.

At the Fremont reification meeting in Cincinnati on Monday night the whole German population, which has hitherto formed the greatest strength of the Democratic party, went over to Fremont in a body. The Germans, who are the most numerous in the German community, made speeches, and pledged the whole German population to Fremont, but a small portion of them will have anything to do with him, and they have been disengaged.

The editor of the Journal would, doubtless, in the Black-Republican triumph at the North, bring in his "history" with the Abolitionists, Recompies, and Harknesses, with the same dose of *truth* as the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

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ORDERS.

Douglas v. Doyle, Fleming, Caldwell v. Riley, Fleming.

Ringo v. Harris, Fleming, Graves v. Watkins, Fleming.

Grunes v. Peck, Fleming, Overly v. Gay, Fleming.

Burns v. Fitzgerald, Fleming—were argued.

The court announced that they would take a recess on the 9th of July, and no case set for trial on that day would be called.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRIDAY, June 27.

McClain v. Ethan, Lewis; affirmed.

Waller v. Martin, Mason; affirmed.

Dover (Tr.) v. Fox, Mason; affirmed.

Triplett v. Fox, Mason; reversed.

Graves v. Peck, Greenup; reversed.

Scooty Bank v. Ky., Louisville; reversed.

Jackson v. Jackson, Fleming—abated by appeal.

Arnold v. Foot, & Kenton—appeal dismissed.

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New Book.

BANNING'S COMMON-SENSE LECTURES ON THE MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES. Bannister's Remedies. Bungay's Book Store, Louisville. Price \$1.

Perhaps no work ever was so well adapted to the present wants of the physician, the speaker, and families at large, as this. The forcible, and original manner, in which it states the manifold influence of physical law—development of health and symmetry, and protection of deformity, physical ungracefulness of young people, and chronic derangements of local, pulmonary, digestion, urinary, and hysterical, is very remarkable, and gives the man reader a lively interest in important facts, which are usually ignored by those who feel most interest in them.

At, whilst the work is indorsed by many of the medical men in the Union, we are sure it will be sufficient to say, that the work is also embodiment of the lectures of distinguished orators, which were recently delivered in this and sounding cities with so much effect.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The old established and Cap House of Pollard, Prather & Smith, a recent Prather & Smith, announces this, as a partner in the establishment, Mr. McDougalton. For many years Mr. McDougalton has been the principal book-keeper in the house, is a gentleman of fine business capacity, and experience in this line of trade.

Former members of the firm, Messrs. Prather & Smith, are so well known to the trade that it is unnecessary to speak of them. Suffice it to say that the high-minded gentlemen, of established, and favorably known to city and country.

Stock of hats, caps, &c., kept in this house with the fine assortment of straw goods to meet the wants of the trade. We pleasure in directing city and country customers to their stock.

TON.—This is a very important trait in a character; but *prudence* is often mistaken. A person is induced to us; we do not know them without any reason whatever and do not count their acquaintance. This because we are cautious, but because we are wedded against them. So it is with some that may be presented to us as a cure for disease. So has it been in regard to Keen's Medical Discovery; but the prejudice that appeared has vanished, for the most sceptic could not withstand the evidence of those that the discovery cured them of Cancer, scrofula, &c., and its greatest opposers have its warmest adherents. Raymond & Paton, Fourth street, are the Agents.

"Mr. David Zeele, the German whose wife married four children the other day, calls to state he is under many obligations for the many of the charitable; but as their visits are so rare, desires they will defer them for a few as the effort upon the mother and children injurious, and he being a poor man, is compelled to employ two men to prevent a crowd. Of the public will restrain their curiosity for a day. He thinks if the visiting is confined to the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon, injury will not be material; at present there is a crowd from six and seven a. m. till ten

seven o'clock.

STORM UP THE COUNTRY.—Learn from passengers on the downward-bound cars from Frankfort last evening, that a storm swept over portions of Henry, Knob, and Shelby counties, between four and five in the afternoon. Large numbers of trees torn up by the roots and cast about like upon the wings of the storm king. Fortunately, but one tree, a monster oak, was thrown across the track. The cars were detained about an hour and a half by this catastrophe. We are told the serious damage may have been done our farming friends in that region.

We call attention to a notice of a sale of Mound City, on the 15th of July next. It is seen that it is now in the hands of a veryesimal company, and what is stated in the advertisement may be relied upon. It is an importation of small produce, located on the Ohio southern terminus of the great Illinois Central. Let mechanics and manufacturers notice to this point. A large business

done there.

THE LADIES' Bazaar continues to draw full every evening, and everybody speaks in the uttering terms of the politeness of the attendance. Their modest and decorous air has won for them many friends. Those have been, again and again, to enjoy a few entertainments. If you have not been, we advise you not to fail to go; you will regret your

"And now Mr. Clark," said he, "I have made up my mind to tell you, in so many words, without fail coming to me! he! he! do make it plain, straightforward or unnecessary聲明, that Mr. Clark, do. Before, now, Mr. Clark, Work I will stand this thing no longer. That dead yourself up into a passion—your appear is likely to be no longer bodily murdered, and interesting when you are excited. O! Murder, mentally and morally assassinated, and that goodnes and assassination! he! he! How in future the guilt of such a massacre shall not interesting. Oh! my! I certainly shall explode! upon my soul."

"Now, Clark, you surely must be exhausted. Do let me come to your rescue with my fan and a glass of water," said Mrs. Clark, and suiting the action to the word, both were instantly applied.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

To the Public.—The Fire Department of the City of Louisville, was regularly organized on Saturday evening, June 28th, 1856, when the following officers were duly elected, and standing committee regularly appointed:

Officers.—Sim Watkins, President; J. R. Pirtle, 2d Vice President; Ch. D. Bull, Secretary; J. T. Burton, Treasurer. Standing Committee.—On Ways and Means S. Watkins, J. R. Pirtle, Wm. Atkinson, P. F. Loglan, W. M. Nichols, H. M. Smith, A. W. Waller, and J. T. Burton.

On Investment.—Wm. Kaye, R. Biggs, W. Horan, A. C. Cross, P. Campion, Ch. D. Bull, T. Monstratt, and G. H. Detchen.

On Investigation and Relief.—A. Y. Johnson, W. E. Benson, J. L. Trainer, W. Evans, E. Williams, F. M. Atkinson, W. W. Twyman, and Zeb Say.

On Fires and Alarms.—E. Williams, F. M. Atkinson, and W. W. Twyman.

By order of the Board.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

The Clack Papers—No. 2.

Paper No. 1 treated of hospitality, duties and manners of husbands and wives, and physical education, practically illustrated. This paper may relate to something else.

One evening Clack left his office earlier than usual, and as he was turning his key, commenced a soliloquy. The writer states, on the veracity of a historian, that he, the said Clack, spoke nearly as follows:

"Yes, now my matters are pretty well straightened up, and I'll bring things to a focus. For once I'd do my duty. I've been hopped up long enough. If I were to go on in this way much longer, I wouldn't be bought any better off by my acquaintances than a *he-milliner*. The Bible speaks of some men so bad they are 'damned already,' and I do believe, in this sense, I am a damned fool. My Hell commenced just after my boyish foolish marriage. Or, maybe 'tis only gatory, and I may do something to get out of it. Duty to myself, and duty to my dear child, and Justice to Mrs. Clack, demand it. Talk of woman's rights! I think a man has rights too. And among the rest, think a man has the right to quit, when he can't stand it any longer; to refuse to fork over money to his wife, when her haughty got it; to have some little 'say-so' about the treatment and education of his children; to insist that not only he, but his friends, shall be decently treated in his own house. He has the right too to grumble, when he can't help it; to manage his own business without the constant interference of Mrs. Clack; to keep his expenses within his income; to speak civilly to the widow Delilah Jones, or anybody else, without having his hair pulled at home; the right to be moral and humane without being abused for it; to have some little judgment of his own, as to what will constitute his own happiness, and also his highest duty to his family; the right to refuse any unreasonable request, or disregard any unreasonable command in the statement of the money market;

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

HUTCHINGS & CO., BANKERS, EXCHANGE BANK NOTE, BILLIARD, AND STOCK DEALERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20, 1856.

BENTS, NTS. CRES.

Kentucky.—Bents, N. T. NTS. CRES.

Branches—par 1/2

Banks—par 1/2

—Bank of Louisville—par 1/2

Farmers' Bank—par 1/2

—Mechanics' Bank—par 1/2

—Gas Company—par 1/2

—Jeffersonville Railroad—par 1/2

—Louisville and Frankfort Railroad—par 1/2

—Louisville and Portland Railroad—par 1/2

—Fort Wayne and Southern R. R.—par 1/2

Land Warrents—We can give no reliable quotations for land warrents; holders are unwilling to sell at much less than \$1 per acre.

SAFETY VALVES.—The stock remaining in our warehouse is very small. Rates unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC MACHINES.—The stock is very small, with bids in good order.

TELEGRAMS.—The market for Western and State is fair demand, with a firm market. We quote St. James New York, \$100 per mile, \$120 per mile, \$130 per mile, powdered, and leaded, from 12 to 15 in force.

UNITED STATES BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The market for the same active and fair, and quoted \$100 per mile, \$120 per mile, in moderate demand, and with a small increase in rates.

WIRE.—The market for wire is moderate.

WOOD.—The stock remaining in our warehouse is very small.

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